

Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. I, No. 10.

QU'APPELLE, ASSIN, JAN 13, 1886.—SIX PAGES.

Price Five Cents

Legal.

LESLIE GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC, COMPTROLLER,
COMMISSIONER FOR MANITOBA, &c.

Agent for Canada North West Land Co.
and Qu'Appelle Town Site.

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE. MONEY TO LEND.
QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.

Wanted,

A Good General Servant
Apply to
MRS. CARTHEW.
At the Drug Store.

Notices,

PUBLIC NOTICE.

SINTALUTA SCHOOL.

ALL parties are hereby notified that the undersigned committee have petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor for the erection of a Sinteluta School, district within the following limits, having for its four corners, namely: N. W. Corner Sec. 7, Tp. 18, R. 11, N. E. Corner Sec. 12, Tp. 18, R. 11, S. W. Corner Sec. 13, Tp. 17, R. 11, and hereby call for a vote of the school electors within these limits to decide whether such petition shall be granted or not, to be given on Friday, the 22nd day of January, 1886, at James Carson's Store, Sinteluta.

Votes will be received from nine o'clock a.m. until four o'clock p.m.

The qualification of voters is expressed in the following oath, which persons desiring to vote must take, if required:

"You do solemnly swear that your name is (mention name given by the proposed voters) that you are the owner (tenant, or occupant) of (describe the land voted upon); that it is of the value of one hundred dollars (or, if a tenant, of the yearly value of twenty dollars); that it is situated within the limits of the proposed School District; that you are of the full age of twenty-one years; that you are not an alien or unfreeholder; Indian? that you have not received any corrupt reward, and have no hope or expectation of receiving any such reward, for voting at this time and place."

DENNIS QUIGLEY,
JAMES CARSON,
SAMUEL PAYNE,
Committee.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made on behalf of the NORTH WEST CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, for an Act to extend or continue the Charter of the said North West Central Railway Company, already empowered to construct a Railway from Brandon to Battleford and other points and to enlarge the time for the construction and completion of fifty miles of the said Railway for one year farther, or for such time as may be deemed necessary, and for other amendments and purposes.

Toronto, 20th Nov., 1885.

JAMES BEATY,
President of the N. W. C. R.

AVIS.

AVIS est par le present donne que de mande sera faite de la part de "The North West Central Railway Company," a la prochaine session du Parlement du Canada, afin d'en obtenir une Act d'extension ou de continuer le charter de la dite North West Central Railway Company, deja ayant le pouvoir de construire un Chemin de fer de Brandon a Battleford et d'autres places, et de prolonger le temps pour la construction et pour l'achievement de cinquante milles du dit chemin de fer, pour un an de plus, ou pour tel temps qu'on puisse penser necessaire, et pour des autres amendements, et des autres intentions.

President de la N. W. C. R. C.
Toronto, 20th Nov., 1885.

W. FERRY & CO.
ILLUSTRATED
SEED CATALOGUE
FOR 1886.
This is the first and largest seed catalogue ever published in Canada. It contains about 100 pages, and is full of valuable information for all who are interested in the raising of vegetables, fruits, and flowers. It is sent free of charge to all who send for it. Write to W. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Michigan.

The Qu'Appelle Skating Rink

The Largest and Best Ice Rink west of Winnipeg to the east.

Terms as follows: Admission 25 cents; Season Tickets, \$5.00; Ladies, \$2.50; Boys under twelve, \$1.00. Opening night free.

JOHNSTON & GORRELL,
Proprietors.

Qu'Appelle Street, Qu'Appelle.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed respectively "Tender for Hot-water Heating Apparatus, Post Office, Assin, Building, Winnipeg, Man.," and "Tender for Hot-water Heating Apparatus, Warden's House, Stony Mountain, Man.," will be received at this office until MONDAY, 18th proximo, for the erection and completion of the

Hot-water Heating Apparatus
At the Post Office, Assin, Building, Winnipeg, Man., and the Warden's Residence, Stony Mountain, Man.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the Dominion Public Works Office, Winnipeg, Man., on and after WEDNESDAY, 30th inst.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contract-d for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
A. GOSBELL,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 29th Dec., 1885.



Provincial Statutes of Manitoba.

Liquor License Act.

The following applications for Licenses have been received:

George Thomas Lundy, Morden.

Lemon Cook, Oak Lake.

Wm. Thompson, Oak Lake.

E. LA TOUCHE TUPPER,
Secretary to Board.

Winnipeg, Dec., 29th 1885.



Welland Canal Enlargement.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for the Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on MONDAY, the 22nd day of JANUARY next (1886), for raising the walls of the locks, weirs, &c., and increasing the height of the locks of that part of the Welland Canal between Port Dalhousie and Thorold, and for deepening the Summit Level between Thorold and Roney's Bend, near Humberstone.

The works, throughout, will be let in sections.

Maps of the several localities, together with plans and descriptive specifications, can be seen at this office on and after MONDAY, the 11th day of JANUARY next (1886), where printed forms of tender can be obtained. A like class of information relative to the works north of Allandale will be furnished at the Resident Engineer's Office, Thorold; and for works south of Allandale, plans, specifications, &c., may be seen at the Resident Engineer's Office, Welland.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and, in the case of firms, except where are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the firm. Further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of £500 (Five Hundred Pounds) or, in the case of individuals, for the sum of \$1000 (One Thousand Dollars), must accompany the respective tenders, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work, at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

The amount required in each case will be stated on the form of tender.

The cheque or money then sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
A. F. BRADLEY,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 29th December, 1885.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

PREPARING

We learn from authentic sources that the Government is taking every necessary precaution to ensure the safety of life and property in the Northwest against any probable Indians uprising. It is reasonably to be inferred from arrangements that are now quietly going forward that it is the intention of the Government to disarm the Indians, and put them under such surveillance that their power for harm will be reduced to a minimum. Certain matters now going forward may be made public before another issue of THE PROGRESS. It is sufficient to know at present that the Government are fully alive to the necessities of the impending crisis. Though we publish only a weekly paper at present, we are determined by the aid of the telegraph to be ahead of all other papers in informing the town of the latest news by special editions when required.

WHY NOT ORGANIZE A VOLUNTEER FORCE.

For some time past alarming rumors have been from time to time published in the columns of our contemporaries, relative to disaffection and expected outbreaks among the Indians in the west, and these rumors have been invariably accompanied by a demand for a military force, to be stationed permanently at the place where the discontent is said to exist. How far these rumors are justified by the actual state of affairs, or how far their authors are dependent on their imaginations for their facts we do not at present propose to enquire; but we have heard that one result, either of these rumors or of actual insurrection (and the latter seems probable enough), is that the Battery presently stationed in our midst will very shortly be removed from here to Calgary. In view of this expected removal, and in order that we may have among us a body, however small, of men with some idea of military discipline, and with some experience in the use of arms, so as to be capable of concerted action in defending our little community should ever arise for it, we would suggest that a company of volunteers should now be organized by the young men of Qu'Appelle and its neighborhood. These volunteers should take advantage of the military force being now stationed among us to be drilled along with that force, and when the Battery leaves, that application should be made to the authorities for a competent instructor being left here to continue the instruction, and keep the volunteers up in their knowledge of military movements. Such a man we have not the slightest doubt could be easily found and inducements might be offered for his taking up his home among us permanently. Were such a force as this organized and made and kept efficient, it would, however small it might be, produce a certain feeling of security among us, and the enemy, whenever he might come, would not find us entirely unprepared. Or even without organizing a regular volunteer company it would be well if our young men would, while the

soldiers are with us, avail themselves of their presence to obtain some knowledge of drill, so that when occasion arises they may be able to co-operate with the military, and at least render themselves as efficient, as we know they would be willing, to defend our lives and property from the ravages of savage enemies who know no mercy.

Correspondence.

(Our columns are open to all provided the subject matter is of public interest, and proper language is used, but in no case do we hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents.)

TO THE EDITOR.—

SIR:—As many who were not at the School meeting on Tuesday fifth inst., will through the medium of your valuable paper become acquainted with Mr. Davidson's view of the actions of our School Board, or at least the action he defends in his letter, I deem it no less than justice to myself to give a few facts, so that the people, having heard both sides of the question, may draw their own conclusions.

It has been charged by some one that the selection of a teacher for 1885 was made in an underhand way. I do not think facts will sustain the charge. The selection was made regularly enough but I object to the way Mr. Davidson wishes to shirk his share of the responsibility of the selection.

At our meeting held 11 a.m. Jan. 1st, 1885, it was resolved to advertise for applications for the position of teacher. Applications were to be received until 6 p.m. the following day and were to be accompanied by certificates, credentials, &c.

Now, Sir, I do not think it is customary nor do I think it advisable that a body such as a board of school trustees should consider themselves bound by cast iron rules in cases of this kind. Of the four applications received at the date specified in our advertisement, those of Mr. Roswell and Miss Bulyea only fulfilled the letter of our notice, as neither Mr. Paterson nor Mr. Shore filed certificates and credentials. I claim that had he stuck to the strict letter of our advertisement, these two last applications should have been thrown out entirely. As this is the point from which I cease to agree with the minutes as recorded, and with Mr. Davidson, it would be as well to state what I consider should be in the records and my reasons for thinking so.

For the information of the public I may state that as we had no minute book for the first few weeks of our existence as a School Board, the record of the proceedings was kept on loose paper and these were copied into the regular book during my absence in the east. I claim that errors have occurred in copying these into the book. For instance in the minutes of the meeting of Jan. 2nd, as originally copied by Mr. Davidson who was then Secretary, Mr. Hodgson's application appears (afterwards erased of course) in list of those purported to have been received at that time, when we all claim that it was only handed in at our next meeting, the date at the top of the minutes has also been changed. Mr. Davidson claims these are only slight copying errors. They are certainly errors but would it not be just as plausible to suppose that a sentence or two—and that is all I claim—should be omitted, as that an event of the meeting of 3rd should be recorded in the minutes of the meeting of the 2nd. There is no record in the minutes of our meeting held on Jan. 2nd of Mr. Hodgson's name being before the Board

(other than the erroneous one just mentioned) and yet it was acknowledged by Mr. Milliken at our school meeting, in answer to a question asked him by myself, that he recollected that I personally undertook to notify Mr. Hodgson that he could put in an application. Is that not sufficient proof that the matter was discussed and that it had been decided that his application was admissible? I think it is. Moreover, as the minutes read, we adjourned to give Mr. Shore a chance to put in his certificate. Why should we make fish of one and flesh of another? Mr. Paterson had as much right to produce his certificate as Mr. Shore, and he was requested to do so, although the minutes do not say so. Anyway an application from Mr. Hodgson offering his services at \$450 per year was received at our next meeting. When the time for selection came and the other two had expressed themselves as opposed to the engagement of a lady teacher, I proposed that Mr. Hodgson's offer should be accepted. I might here say that Mr. Davidson's statement that the subject of a lady teacher was discussed at our last meeting (on the 2nd) is entirely wrong as the subject was never mooted until the time for actual choice came. Mr. Davidson moved that Mr. Paterson be accepted. The third member, after a great deal of deliberation, went with Mr. Davidson and the business was done. As regards these two gentlemen their certificates as teachers were of exactly the same grade. Intellectually, morally or in any other aspect that a comparison might be instituted, Mr. Hodgson had nothing to fear; and on his side he had what should have been of great weight with the Board of any School District, especially one situated as ours was a less salary asked, by \$150. Mr. Paterson had no more filled the letter of our advertisement than had Mr. Hodgson, for he had not produced his certificate, even at our second meeting. Nor for that matter have I seen it yet, although I do not doubt he has it. It is claimed that Mr. Hodgson's application was not accepted because it was irregular. That may have been the reason, but I am prepared to make affidavit that such a question was never raised then, nor did I hear of it until my return from the east. I do not think it necessary to undertake to refute an insinuation made at the school meeting, that I or some of Mr. Hodgson's friends had coached him as to the salary he should ask. Had there been a matter of \$25, or \$30, of difference the insinuation might have some weight, but no sane man will think for a moment that any friend of Mr. Hodgson rated him \$150 lower than either Mr. Paterson or Mr. Shore. I thank you, Sir, for your kindness in permitting me to insert this letter, and trust that the facts therein stated may be of interest to some of your readers.

Yours, etc.,
G. H. V. BULVEA

Bonnet Versus Flour.

It is a question whether the flour barrel or the spring bonnet has "the edge" in household discussions. Many old and experienced observers stake their money on the "B. V." while to a casual onlooker the "B. V." would seem to be of greater importance. It is just after the sermon, and they were waiting for the way home in a soothed and peaceful frame of mind. "Oh, don't you see that delightful new bonnet of Mrs. Armitage? I think I've got something like that!" "Looks that? Yes, a good deal like it. Just why, I think, is the most pleasant I have ever seen?" "Now, John, you know better. That bonnet is a complete symphony in harmonious tones, an effect that is perfect in its coloring, and I'll have one like it if I have to arrange the flowers of the inside of the flour barrel for the next lot of bread!" *Harford Club.*

Publisher's Notice.

OUR RATES.

Subscription price: \$1.00 per annum, in advance; single copies 5 cents. The rates for our advertising space by contract are as follows:

	One week.	One month.	Three months.	Year.
One column	\$10.00	\$15.00	\$45.00	\$160.00
Half column	5.00	7.50	22.50	80.00
Quarter column	2.50	3.75	11.25	40.00
Three inches	3.00	4.00	12.00	30.00
Two inches	2.00	4.00	8.00	20.00

Business cards \$1.00 per month payable quarterly.

The above rates do not apply to auction sales, entertainments, fenders, meetings, legal notices, or anything of a transitory nature. Transient advertisements, 5 cents per line first insertion, 5 cents per line each additional insertion. Yearly advertisements allowed to be charged monthly, if offered \$1.00 will be charged for each additional change.

Business locals, 50 cents for first twenty-five words, 2 cents for each additional word. The publisher reserves the right to refuse to insert advertisements of a questionable or objectionable character.

Address, JAMES WEIDMAN, Qu'Appelle Station, Assin.

THE INCONSISTENT LEADER.

In a whole column and a half the Regina Leader again reads some patronizing lessons to the members of the North West Council. We extract the following from the article referred to:

"They expressed unbounded confidence in the Lieutenant-Governor, in the Indian Commissioner and in the Department of Indian Affairs, and then voted for an address containing a clause which men of plain sense and men accustomed to weigh the meaning of words and sentences thought the reverse of complimentary to His Honor in any of his capacities. They expressed or seemed to express an opinion adverse to the Dominion Government on a specified subject. This clause they withdrew and substituted three others for it, in which it was left in doubt whether they intended to praise or blame the Government. A day or two later by an elaborate motion they unapologetically declared their confidence in the Government which a few days before by a slender minority and on an ill worded clause they had seemed to censure."

This is somewhat different from the position taken by the Leader a few weeks ago. When the Council passed the motion approving of the action of the Government in carrying out the sentence against Riel, that paper said the Council exonerated the Government from all blame in connection with the late rebellion. In this connection the opinion of one of the members of the council is valuable. At a public meeting held the other day at Wolsley Mr. W. D. Perley, M. N. W. C., was asked whether it was his intention in moving the Riel resolution that the Council should exonerate the Dominion Government from all blame in connection with the rebellion, as stated by the Leader. He replied as follows:

At the opening of the late session of the Northwest Council, the Lieutenant-Governor made an elaborate speech, in which all questions affecting the territories were dealt with, and it was the duty of the Council to give a reply to it. He was appointed on the committee to draft an address in reply. When the committee met, Mr. Seord, Mr. Hughes, and himself were nominated a sub-committee to prepare the address. He at first objected saying it was hardly fair that three new members should be required to perform so important a duty. But upon being pressed, he consented as he was determined to do any duty that his position as a representative of the people required of him. In committee the Lieutenant-Governor's speech was carefully read clause by clause, and they concluded to prepare a reply that cast a very severe reflection on the Dominion Government for ignoring the memorials of the Council on the questions affecting the half-breeds and Indians of the Northwest. The Government had been so tardy dealing with these questions that they felt it necessary to give them a rebuke. They felt it necessary to tell

the Government that they should not have been so tardy in dealing with these questions, and that they should not have kept the people in imminent danger by allowing grievances to exist which, in the hands of a turbulent element, were made the cause of rebellion. His policies were for the Northwest first. On two occasions in committee he gave his casting vote to retain in the address the words "totally ignored," because he felt it his duty to tell the Government in severe language that they had done wrong. If he had been an out and out Government man he could have given his casting vote the other way. They (the Council) saw the people of Quebec were creating an excitement because the sentences against Riel had been carried out, and having condemned the Government wherein they had done wrong, they thought it right that, as the representatives of the people of the Northwest who approved of the sentence, they should justify the Government when they had done right in carrying out the sentence against Riel. The resolution on that question which he had moved, and which was unanimously passed, was not intended to shield the Government from any blame in connection with the rebellion, which the Council had placed upon it by their former action. He said Mr. Davin, of the Leader, came to him and threatened to hold indignation meetings all over the country on the action of the Council on the address. He (Mr. Perley) promptly offered to pay all expenses if he (Mr. Davin) would go down to Wolsley and try to get up an indignation meeting there against his action, as he well knew what success he would meet with. He (Mr. Perley) had been elected by people of all parties, and he was determined to do his duty, and he felt that he had done so by his action in the Northwest Council. Mr. Perley went on to show that the Leader did not properly represent the action of the Council, and when he had concluded the large and representative meeting of all classes of politics enthusiastically applauded him, showing that his reply to the question asked him gave the fullest satisfaction.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Across the line they are having big times with snow blockades on many of the railways, traffic being suspended for days together. On the C. P. R. in the Northwest a snow blockade is almost unknown.

The report that was circulated that the Dominion Parliament would be dissolved and a general election take place, was not noticed by THE PROGRESS, because we looked upon it as a canard scarcely worthy of notice, and then too it could not interest us till the Northwest is given representation in the Commons and Senate. It would seem, however, that the report has produced a good effect upon the country. It conveyed a hint that the Government were prepared to meet the issue raised by the Rouges and Bleus in Quebec in reference to the execution of Riel, and it has warned the Conservative party to organize for the future, and not to let their opponents steal a march upon them in the preparation of the Dominion electoral lists. The report has also tended to cool the ardor of the agitators in Quebec, and many of the ringleaders are again falling into their old lines, and the indications are that before Parliament meets, the Government will have a good working majority, regardless of certain renegade Bleus.

The Regina Leader is nothing if it is not self-connected. In its issue of the 7th inst., it assumes to propose an Imperial Policy toward the Canadian North West. Months ago the English Government asked the C. P. R. Co., how soon the road would be ready for the conveyance

of troops and military stores across the continent, and our High Commissioner in London, Sir John Macdonald and C. P. R. magnates have been negotiating with the Imperial authorities for the conveyance of the East Indian and Australian mails through Canada by the C. P. R., but the Leader comes out with the suggestion that these very things should be done with the unconscious air of one who had never heard of them, and believed that the suggestion had entirely originated in his own inventive brain. The benefits that would accrue from such an Imperial policy are enumerated by the Leader and it winds up its article with the following choice morceau: "It would be a curious thing if the Imperial policy towards the North West should prove to have been first suggested in this paper." (sic.) It is very easy indeed to suggest an Imperial policy that has been under discussion for months and even years, and the most obtuse mind ought to be able to grasp an idea of the benefits that would arise, but the Leader, conscious of having thrown overboard its Canadian North West policy, seeks to restore its lost prestige by pretending to suggest an Imperial policy already familiar to every newspaper reader in the country.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD IN ENGLAND.

The London, England, Standard says:—The Turners' Company paid a deserved tribute of respect to Sir J. A. Macdonald yesterday, in presenting him with the livery and freedom of their ancient Guild. The compliment had not, we may suppose, any original reference to his experience in what he playfully termed "the sister art of Cabinet making," but was very happily associated with the eminent services rendered by him in promoting the political Confederation of British possessions in North America, and in successfully accomplishing their physical union by the recent completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Sir John Macdonald went to Canada when our possessions there were a few scattered provinces without strength or cohesion, and he has seen her grow to be a buttress of the Empire with a population already exceeding five million and rapidly increasing, recruited from the best blood of England and quite as full of patriotic ardor as the citizens of the old country. The completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway took place at a time when people at home had a great many other matters to engross their thoughts, and the event was passed over without receiving a notice at all adequate to its real importance to the Empire. The most obvious use of this line is no doubt to bind together the component parts of our vast dominion, and assist the rapid development of a British inheritance, which offers every young man of eighteen years of age and upwards, not a paltry three acres and a cow, but a hundred and sixty acres of the most fertile land, ready for the plough, and the prospect of owning herds of cattle. But there is more than this. The new railway places us within striking distance of the Pacific, and must before long make Vancouver Island, one of our most important strategic points. In the event of difficulties with China, Japan, or Russia, it puts us in a greatly improved condition—a position which will never be without its silent influence upon the politics of the far East. With regard to India, too, and we may add Australia and New Zealand—though by no means a substitute for the Suez Canal, it affords both commercially and strategically a valuable alternative route. Nor can we help thinking that it is destined to have a quickening influence on our trade relations with Eastern Asia; while, for whatever purpose required, it is, thanks to the loyalty of the Canadians, an absolutely unassailable

route. Sir John Macdonald was right in laying stress upon these points in his cheery speech yesterday, and we can only hope with him, that the work of British Confederation still going on all over the world—though the principle seems under a cloud at home—will not cease until the Mother Country, strong in her union with three auxiliary nations, has the assurance of continuous peace and the sovereignty of the ocean.

THE WESTERN SITUATION.

(Manitoban.)

It will be seen from the opinion of reliable and well-informed Western men, published by The Manitoban, that although trouble with the Indians in the course of a few months is not an impossibility, yet it is certainly far from being a probability. The Indians, more particularly the Bloods and Blackfeet, have been more or less insolent and restless ever since the late troubles. There can be no doubt that, for a time, influenced by the boastful rumors of their own prowess, circulated by the northern Indians, their brethren of the south were disposed to believe that the whites had a good deal to boast of and might be insolent and set at defiance with impunity. The Indians of the North Saskatchewan held similar ideas with regard to the successes of the half-breeds and their allies near Prince Albert, until rudely awakened from their supposed security by the forces sent against them.

The Bloods and Blackfeet have of late come to understand the situation better. They have learned that the Crees did not come out of the rebellion as heroically or as comfortably as they claimed at first. The execution of the Cree murderers at Battleford and Riel at Regina must have had a wholesome influence on the whole aboriginal population of the Territories. It taught them that the whites are in no way afraid of them, and that the Government will severely punish crime, no matter by whom committed. The Bloods, who seem to have been the most restless and defiant, have been at least awed if not overawed, by the recent additions made to the Government forces in the McLeod district. If they can be kept in subjection there is but little danger from any other source.

The Manitoban does not wish to be understood as taking too optimistic a view of the situation. It is difficult in the extreme to form accurate opinions as to the intentions of the Indians. When most dangerous, they often are apparently the most peaceable. They are above all things cunning. It is therefore no doubt true that they "will stand watching," an expression which, as coming from a McLeod correspondent, has had undue significance attached to it in the east. It is as true that eternal vigilance is the price of an undisturbed scalp in the vicinity of an armed and uncivilized Indian, as it is that it is the price of liberty.

The good effect which the increase in the Mounted Police numbers at Fort McLeod is reported to have had on the conduct of the Bloods seems to point to the advisability of following it up with a still further demonstration of force. It could perhaps be as well to give those turbulent reds a pretty strong hint of what they have to anticipate if they do not summarily abandon some of the bad habits which they appear to have acquired lately. Of one thing we may be certain, the Government is fully alive to the requirements of the occasion and will not be caught napping.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this remedy, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming the paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

CAREFULLY WRITTEN.

A Practical Lesson Taught a Would-be Journalist.

(Arkansas Traveler.)
"Colonel," said the "local" of a small daily paper, looking up from his desk and addressing the editor, "the great trouble with American writers is hurry. We dash off a thing which should require hours of study. It is a comparatively easy matter to talk well, for our hearers do not expect us to deliver polished sentences; but in writing it is different. When I decided to take up journalism as the profession to which my life should be devoted, I resolved never to turn off a bad piece of writing. Some of our greatest writers have worked for days upon sentences which altered and proved to be simple. Now, I have been at work for some time on a sentence here, and have at last reduced it to a smoothness that pleases me."

The editor approached the young man's desk, took up a sheet of paper and read the following:

"See the advertisement of a cook wanted in another column."

"This is certainly a fine sentence," said the editor.

The young man was pleased. He could not conceal his satisfaction.

"Yes," continued the editor, "this is a remarkable fine sentence. Write it over and over, time and again, didn't you?"

"Yes, sir, but at last I got it to suit me."

"Uh, huh. 'Advertisement of cook wanted in another column.' Certainly very fine, but say, we don't want a cook in another column, now. Of our columns have cooks in them?"

"Oh, no, of course not," replied the young man.

"But, by the way you have expressed yourself, people are led to infer that this column—the one in which the notice appears—has a cook in it. Just another cook is wanted in another column. I am sorry to see that in this, your first attempt as a journalist, you have fallen into the pernicious habit of writing too rapidly. You must not dash it off in this way. It is dangerous to your future success. Go away on the hill-side somewhere and think. Write the sentence on the broad page of your mind until it is entirely covered with characters. Then turn your mind over and write on the other side. After you have completed the work, sit down on a rock and wait until I call you. Good morning, now, see how it is shining beautifully to-day. Good morning."

Stories About Prisoners.

In a knot of prison officials at the Fitz Avenue Hotel recently the humorous side of prison management came up. (The gentleman told how it had been decided to build a jail in his country. The commissioners were all ignorant of prison affairs, and he suggested that they visit some countries and call in an architect who was well informed in such matters. The Chairman of the Board replied to him:

"What's the use of that? All you want of a jail is to hold the prisoner." "Which," continued the narrator, "my best reply was to show him a copy of the old log-jail, the only entrance being a hole in the gable, through which the prisoner was dropped down into the well below. It was perfectly safe."

The story was told of President Lincoln's first visit to the penitentiary at Springfield, Ill. A criminal, looking out through the bars of his cell, remarked:

"Well, Mr. Lincoln, you and I ought to be well posted on prisons; we've seen all there are in the country." "Why, this is the first one I ever visited," said Mr. Lincoln, and was astonished at the response:

"But I've been in all the rest."

Probably the best tale was that of Governor Vance, of Ohio. It was in the early days of the State's history, when there were about a hundred convicts. On coming into office he paid a visit to the prison, and he ordered that every man there be permitted to come up and talk to him. The result was a perfect storm of petitions for pardon—every man pleading innocence. (A mad and crazed "rough" stood apart and did nothing to the clamor. The Governor called him up:

"What are you in for?"

"Stealing."

"Well, were you guilty?"

"Yes, it's the way I make my living."

The Governor went back to his office and a dunned the man. When reintroduced with his only excuse was:

"Well, I was afraid the thief would contaminate those other fellows."—A. I. T. Tribune.

Prospecting.

"Come in," said the fourth floor lawyer as the boy rapped on the door.

"Say, mister!"

"What?"

"Are you going to burn coal this winter?"

"I may."

"Then you'll have to buy some."

"Perhaps."

"And you'll have to have it carried up."

"Shouldn't wonder."

"And I'd like the job."

The lawyer looked his hands back of his head and looked out of the window for a long time without a word in reply. The boy put in his time looking around the room and when the silence had become painful he said:

"Well, good-bye. If you get a case this fall, and get any money, and buy any coal, and don't want to carry it up yourself after dark, I'd like the job. You can remember I'm the boy who asked you to look over my red hair and two bells on my leg, and I feel awful sorry for poor folks."—Detroit Free Press.

OUR TERMS.

We have placed our yearly subscription at the low rate of ONE DOLLAR, with the object of enforcing advance payment. We can much better afford to publish a paper at that price when we know that every paper going out is paid for, than if we took the chances of collecting accounts at a higher figure. Besides we will thus speedily secure a larger circulation, which will enhance the value of our advertising columns. So dear reader send us your name and a dollar, and get your neighbor to subscribe, and you will obtain full value for your money in interesting reading from now till January 1st, 1887.

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Pending a brief interim between this fast and the opening of the lectures on, I have been quite busy preparing my press notices and intimations of my lecture in advance. The labor and annoyance of preparing opinions and press notices on a lecture that has never been delivered is very great, and I am glad that it is over. I have taken the liberty of sending these glowing endorsements first to *Epistola*, intending to cut them out afterward and furnish them to my advance agent, to be used hereafter in advertising the lecture.

Brother *Scarrille* called, and said, "It was well worthy of the greatness of all his single-handed, champion collar and elbow monologues who appeared last evening in his wonderful scientific olio and bazoo voluntary, delivered mainly in the large and comfortable hall of the 'perfect' maelstrom of truth, a cyclone of large and expensive words, snatched from science and woven into one beautiful fabric. We were not present at the lecture, but we gain the above information from the reporter sitting next the above gentleman, who intended to write the above endorsement."

frontier of Hindoostan. The beginning of the twelfth century will see the populous part of Asia intersected by a railway, and it is probable also that the

—Miss Emma Nevada, the new singer, is of Irish origin, and was born in Nevada City, Cal. Her right name is Wixon.

He - But, my love, I have hidden the

ably or "elemental," sulphur applied externally—it need not be combined with lard, but with glycerine, or even water—will effect as much good as the

But a wholesome terror of the cat-o'-nine-tails is common to the degraded classes all the world over—
Runes of India

This is an age of mighty international engineering enterprises. Sir R. A. Stephenson is organizing a company in England for connecting Europe by railway with Persia, India, Burma and China. A concession has been obtained from the Sultan of Persia and the Asiatic Minor and Persia sections of the enterprise are to be first prosecuted. Russia has already constructed a railroad through Central Asia that is now within a few hundred miles of the border of India. The beginning of the twentieth century will see the most populous part of Asia intersected by a railroad and it is probable also that it

She—Papa is very particular and I doubt very much whether he will give his consent.

He—Why?

She—He is opposed to my marrying a man who has not established a man business; and, George, you know you have not. How could you, dear, when all your afternoons are spent at base-ball games?

He—But, my love, I have hidden the

But a wholesome terror of the cat-o'-nine-tails is common to the degraded classes all the world over—
Runes of India

HOME & GOSSIP.

QU'APPELLE.

—Council meets Monday.
—Quadrille party tonight.
—Wheat is up to 70 cents for No. 1 hard.
—Our curlers are rapidly becoming proficient.
—Miss Milne has organized a musical class in town.
—Major Phipps, of Summerbury was in town yesterday.
—Mr. Jas. Fair is digging another well on Caswell Street.
—Mr. G. L. Dodds, of Wolseley called at THE PROGRESS office yesterday.
—The pay car passed here this week, and cashed up to the C. P. R., boys.
—Rev. Thos. Lawson went down to Wolseley this week on missionary business.

—The Leland house have been putting on storm sash and other improvements this week.

—Mr. G. R. Crowe, of Winnipeg is in town. He is the guest of Messrs Thomson & Nelson.

—The financial statement of the Qu'Appelle school will appear in the next issue of THE PROGRESS.

—The net proceeds of the Presbyterian church tea and entertainment on the 29th ult. was \$74.

—Mr. Geo. Irvine, who has been some time at Brandon, arrived in town by yesterday morning's train.

—Rev. Mr. Woodworth, President of the Manitoba Methodist Conference is expected to be in town next week.

—The blizzard on Wednesday prevented a number from attending the banquet to Mr. T. W. Jackson, M. N. W. C.

—Arch. McDonald, factor of the H. B. Co. at Fort Qu'Appelle, passed through here and went to Regina yesterday morning.

—A number of the Bell Farm teams passed through here on Tuesday with flour for the Indian reserves north-west of here.

—Mr. Owen Owen, of the St. John's College, started on Tuesday for the Touchwood Hills, where he is going as school teacher to the Indians.

—Quite a number of our citizens are taking advantage of the skating rink being open in the afternoon. There was a large number of ladies on the ice on Tuesday.

—Judge Richardson, D. L. Scott, F. K. Gibson, Dixie Watson, J. H. Benson, of Regina, and C. F. Church, of Winnipeg, were registered at the Leland House yesterday.

—Mr. John Cook and Rev. C. Willis of Pleasant Forks, Primitive Methodist Colony, were in Qu'Appelle yesterday to be sworn in as J. P.'s by Judge Richardson.

—Mr. Gray Jones, with his two children took tickets for Glasgow here, leaving on the 9th inst. The body of the late Mrs. Gray Jones was shipped to Glasgow at the same time.

—Chas. Marshall, M. N. W. C., Dr. Beamish, Whitewood; Dave Clarke, F. Strathman, T. C. Johnston, John Secord, Regina; Major Phipps, Summerbury; S. Cruthers, Fort Qu'Appelle; E. H. Van Allen, L. M. Jones, Winnipeg; were registered yesterday at the Queen's Hotel.

—On Friday evening last the Qu'Appelle Choral Union was organized with the following officers: Rev. T. Lawson, Pres.; Rev. A. Hamilton, Vice Pres.; J. B. Robinson, Sec.; T. T. Thomson, Treas.; H. Jagger, Miss Bulvea, W. Dunlop, Miss Stone, A. W. McLeod, Managing Committee. The constitution and by-laws were adopted, and a large number of members enrolled. Tuesday was fixed as the regular weekly night of meeting. At the first regular meeting on Tuesday evening the membership roll was very largely increased.

—An election will take place on Wednesday next, the 20th inst. to fill the vacancy in the school trustee board caused by Mr. G. S. Davidson's term expiring. Mr. A. N. Wismer is talked of as the coming man.

—A very successful banquet was given last night at the Queen's hotel to the legal fraternity and officers attending the Qu'Appelle Court, but as it occurred while we were going to press we are compelled to hold over our report till next week.

—The masquerade carnival advertised to take place on Saturday evening last, was postponed on account of the severe cold, till next Saturday evening. It promises to be very successful, as many are prepared to appear in costume. Music (two violins) has been arranged for, and an enjoyable evening may be anticipated. The season tickets offered as prizes are transerable. In addition to the prizes already offered there will be a half mile race open to all at 21 o'clock (9 p. m.), prize \$2.

QU'APPELLE COURT.

Yesterday morning at ten o'clock the Qu'Appelle District Court was opened here in the Government Immigrant Buildings, Judge Richardson presiding. Mr. Dixie Watson, the clerk, was present in his official capacity and Mr. Fred K. Gibson acted as Deputy Sheriff. Quite a large number of gentlemen belonging to the legal profession were present, as well as a numerous attendance of parties interested in the cases on the docket. Several lengthy and important cases were heard and disposed of but not being able to reach the end of the docket, the Court was adjourned till 9 o'clock this morning. A full report will be given in our next issue.

EDGELEY.

—A grand social and entertainment will be given in the Methodist church at Edgeley, on Friday, the 22nd inst. The program will consist of choice music, recitations, dialogues, etc. Refreshments will be served during the evening. Admission 50 cents. The Edgeley people can get up a good entertainment, and we are satisfied that this one will prove worthy of the talent and ability they have in that vicinity.

—We have received the following letter:

Edgeley House,
Stockport, Dec. 27th, 1885.
Dear Sir:—I read with much interest THE QU'APPELLE PROGRESS, and I take the liberty to mention that Edgeley is written "Edgley" in some of the numbers. It was named Edgeley after the village where I am writing and in which I was born. LEY, or as it is more frequently written LAY or LEA, signifies meadow, and the hamlet of Edgeley which adjoins the town of Stockport, probably derives its name from the fact of its being on the edge of the meadow, or perhaps it was that portion of the town of Stockport which adjoined the ley or meadow. Stockport contains over 60,000 inhabitants, and let us hope that Qu'Appelle may some day be as large, and may adjoin Edgeley.

Yours Truly,
R. SYKES.

FORT QU'APPELLE.

The complimentary banquet given to T. W. Jackson, Esq., M. N. W. C. here on Wednesday evening passed off very successfully. There was a large number of his constituents present. In replying to the toast of the evening, Mr. Jackson spoke for upwards of two hours, reviewing the course he had taken in the Northwest, and dealing with all the important questions that came before that body at its late session. Speeches were also made by a number of gentlemen in reply to the various toasts proposed. Further report will be given in our next issue.

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WOLSELEY.

(If the gentleman who sent the following items will send us his name, we will send him THE PROGRESS for the dollar he sent. We do not charge for the publication of local items.)

—Cold weather for the Wolseley mashers to be wearing knitted caps.

—We had a policeman from Regina to visit us this week, and he has stopped the boys from painting the town.

—Mr. W. E. Grant is home from British Columbia on a visit to his friends. He intends to return back to that warm climate next month to settle down. The Wolseley boys will miss him.

—There was an entertainment held in the church on Wednesday last, which was quite a grand affair, but I think if the Wolseley boys would pay more attention to their singing, and less to the young ladies of Wolseley, they would do better.

ELLISBORO.

—At their regular meeting the Farmers Club discussed the following proposition: "Resolved that it would be better to have a municipal mill let to a private person than operated by the municipality."

Mr. J. Black occupied the chair. The leaders were L. Thompson for the affirmative, and J. A. Sutherland for the negative.

The chairman, after summing up the arguments, decided in favor of the affirmative.

It was then moved by L. Thompson and seconded by J. A. Sutherland, that all present should be allowed to speak on whichever side of the question they wished, irrespective of the side on which they had been chosen, and that a vote should then be taken on the resolution.

It was explained that the committee appointed to draft a scheme for a flour mill for the municipality of Wolseley, required not only to draft a workable scheme but one that would be approved of by the electors, and that such a vote would assist the committee to ascertain what the wishes of the people were.

Speeches were made by Messrs. Munro, Sutherland, Dunn and Snow after which a vote was taken which resulted unanimously in favor of the municipality running the mill.

A vote was then taken as to whether the board of directors for the mill should be appointed by the municipal council or elected by the people. A large majority voted in favor of having them appointed by the council.

It was decided that at the next regular meeting there should be a literary program, consisting of songs, readings, etc., and no debate, Mr. J. H. Berry to take the chair.

The advisability of repealing the act prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the North West, is to be discussed on the 23rd inst.

—It is rumored that a well known resident of the Valley who lives a few miles east of here is soon to enter into a life partnership with a young lady in this vicinity. The conduct of the gentleman and the unusual excitement displayed by him give backing to the rumor.

INDIAN HEAD.

—Mr. J. A. Kammeyer is getting round on a crutch, his injured leg becoming better as fast as could be expected.

—Council meets on Monday next. Arrangements have been made to report the proceedings in THE PROGRESS.

—There will be a theatrical entertainment on Saturday, the 10th inst., at 20 o'clock (8 p. m.). Proceeds in aid of St. Chad's Church. Any people going from here may be sure of spending a pleasant evening.

KATEPWA.

—Lieut. Ogilvie, of A Battery, called in to-day to see his friends in this neighborhood. He is now en route to join his Battery stationed at Battleford. He longs for the excitement of another rebellion. He was most cordially welcomed by the young ladies here amongst whom he was always a great favorite. We wish him a jolly trip.

THE ALTAR.

In the Presbyterian Church, Moffatville, on the 13th inst., by the Rev Thos. Lawson, Mr. George Colter Bell, of Newdale to Miss Ann Macalister, eldest daughter of Rev. John Macalister, Moffatville, N. W. T.

On the 13th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Thos. Lawson, Mr. Edwin A. Barclay to Miss Edith E., eldest daughter of W. D. Forley, Esq., M. N. W. C., all of Wolseley.

THE MARKETS.

WHEAT.

(Reported by D. H. McMillan & Bro.)

No. 1, hard	70	9
No. 2, hard	65	
No. 1, frosted	45	47
No. 2, frosted	35	42
No. 3, frosted	27	32

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